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A RIGHTEOUS RESIGNATION.

It is reported that the resignation of Dr. Taylor as President of Vassar College for Women was an expression of his disaffection with the fact that socialistic and woman suffrage sentiments have been gaining ground so rapidly with the student body there. Dr. Taylor is opposed to suffrage, is fearful of the interest in what he considers socialistic ideas, and has found his position—so it is alleged—uncomfortable. "The boy," it has been said, "is the father to the man." There is some temptation to suggest that the girls should properly be the intellectual mothers of the woman—for why not a woman?—who shall be the next president of Vassar.

NEED FOR MARKET FACILITIES.

When the District appropriation bill was in the House, a provision for construction of shelters for farmers' vehicles at the market in B street was stricken out on a point of order. When the same provision reached the Senate and an effort was made to restore it, opposition was based on the fact that such a structure would be a disfigurement because it is in the immediate neighborhood of the National Museum's beautiful new building. However, on being assured that the structure would be temporary in character and could be removed at any time, the item was reinserted.

There is need for attention to the general subject of regional markets in this city, in a systematic and permanent way. It is quite true that a hay and produce market would be impossible on the splendid Mall of the future. But a city must have such facilities. It is necessary that its ground plan and development scheme provide for them. There is more appreciation of the relation of such utilities to the great problem of living-costs, than ever before.

CONGRESSMAN DAVID J. LEWIS.

There is report that President-elect Wilson has been, perhaps still is, seriously considering Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland for Postmaster General. Of all the men who have been mentioned in connection with the post, none has the positive, business, statesmanlike qualifications that are represented in Mr. Lewis. This may be said without disparagement of any other man whose name has been brought forward.

Mr. Lewis is a specialist in postal affairs. Before he came to Congress he had been a close student of transportation problems in general. Arrived here, he cast about for a phase on which he might effectively specialize; a procedure, by the way, which if more generally adopted by legislators would result in a higher average of constructive work. He took up the transportation of package freight and mastered the question, with the result that he became convinced that the parcel express as a Government monopoly represented the one right solution. When he first addressed the House on the subject, as an ambitious new member, there was disposition to "haze" him. It will be a long day before the hazers forget how Lewis hazed them. He knew his subject. He was indulging no rhetoric, no bluff. His performance of keeping his questioners in the air was a reminder of the wonderful discussions of the cotton tariff by Dolliver, which made tariff history.

Perhaps Lewis would be more useful on the floor of the House than at the Cabinet table. That is for the new President to decide. But of his eminent equipment for the conduct of the Postoffice Department there can be no uncertainty. He not only knows the subject, but he sees it with the eye of an imagination that looks toward a future of multiplied services and magnified usefulness.

BARBARISM, NOT REVOLUTION.

It is difficult to conceive that even the elder Diaz, of the iron fist and the unbending will, could have assumed responsibility for such a barbarism as the execution of Francisco Madero at this time would be. The world will not believe trumped-up charges that Madero plotted to poison or assassinate Huerta, Diaz, and others. It was in Madero's power, and quite within the law, only a few weeks ago, to execute Felix Diaz as a traitor. He preferred, as he has uniformly preferred, the part of mercy and moderation. Had he treated Diaz and Reyes then as Diaz has since treated Gustavo Madero, there would have been no coup d'etat in the capital. The right of revolution is one thing; national and international law is pretty well formulated as to what it is about. But the right of revolution is not license to savagery, to cold-blooded murder.

If any one act of the new regime could rouse this country to a demand for intervention at whatever cost, it would be now the murder of Francisco Madero. Moreover, entirely aside from the possibility of intervention, it would stir the warring elements in Mexico to a conflict of greater proportions and more vengeful quality than any yet known.

This is the place for vigorous American diplomacy to interfere. Our State Department ought to serve unqualified notice on the new dictators of Mexico that murder of this character would bring swift and sure punishment.

THE UNGRACIOUS WOMAN.

The woman who actively opposes the granting of suffrage to her sex puts herself in an unenviable position.

Applying her logic to her own case, such a woman is opposed to equal suffrage upon one of two

grounds: either she does not think she is well equipped, mentally and morally, to vote as hundreds of thousands of ignorant, licentious men, or she does not think she ought to exercise her qualifications in the capacity of a citizen.

If she holds the first view, of course, there is nothing more to be said from her standpoint, for if she concedes her mental and moral inferiority that ends it.

But if she thinks that, while she is qualified to vote, it is a privilege and a right she should not exercise, that is no reason why she should attempt to deny that right to other women who wish to exercise it. That is a policy that ill becomes any one, particularly of the fair sex.

One should not be compelled to eat cake if one does not like it, but neither should the one who dislikes cake attempt to prevent those who like cake from having it.

Every woman should be at liberty to refuse to want the right to vote, but no woman should feel justified in denying that right to such women as may wish to exercise it. Such an attitude is most ungracious.

THE IMPROVED DISTRICT BILL.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill as it has passed the Senate stands for an intelligent understanding of District needs, and a sincere purpose to supply them. So far as in its power lies, the Senate has attempted to overrule the do-nothing policy of the House committee in matters which it has persistently neglected, and to correct the do-nothing wrong thing policy which it has pursued as to some other things.

The Senate has taken the bull by the horns in the matter of the public utilities legislation. It has hitched the utilities commission measure and the La Follette anti-merger measure on the appropriation measure, thus placing it beyond the power of any hostile faction in the House to deny a vote on them. When the bill comes up in the House, the usual formal motion to non-concur with the amendments will be made, and to this amendments will be offered, directing the conferees to accept various of the Senate amendments. On these exceptions there will be discussion and in the end votes.

All the tests of House sentiment on the public utility issue have led to the conclusion that there will be little opposition to having the Gallinger bill accepted. That measure is on the whole an excellent one. It would afford the substance of real protection to the public interests, which they have never had in their relations with the public utilities. More than that—and this is just as important—it would undoubtedly bring a repetition here of the experience of Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, and other States which have thoroughly tested this kind of regulation: it would put the public utilities themselves on a firmer basis of public confidence and earning capacity. The elements of speculation are largely eliminated from securities of this class under proper public supervision. The serious-minded investing public, which buys to hold, will be able to judge the values back of the securities, and will buy in the expectation of getting substance, not wind, water, and a gambling chance.

There has never been a time, since this legislation was forced upon the understanding of Congress, when there has not been an overwhelming majority of the House in favor of it. Only the chance of some parliamentary trick can prevent the measure becoming now a part of our body of statutes. If passed at once, it would serve either to prevent an undesirable merger of local corporations, or else to remove the elements of undesirability and force a consolidation of street car interests that would actually benefit both the public and the stockholders. The La Follette anti-merger measure would specifically prevent an alien holding-company, irresponsible to any local authority, seizing and inflating the local properties.

A long step forward for Washington will be taken on the day when this legislation reaches the books. The fight has been a difficult and at times a most discouraging one, since it was inaugurated, years ago, by The Times. In the beginnings there was intense opposition in some quarters, and utter indifference in others. The achievement of the victory will prove that public sentiment has effective force even in this disfranchised community.

There will be a bitter fight before the Jones-Works excise measure is accepted by the House. The measure as it stands is imperfect, needing more obvious amendments. But they are in the direction of making a more reasonable and workable law. Moderate, sane, enforceable revision of the excise statutes is greatly needed, and the pending measure can readily be licked into shape to provide just this.

By a vote of 39 to 15, the Senate sustained the long-established plan of amortizing the District debt by equal contributions from Federal and local revenues. The effort of the House measure had been to impose this entire obligation on the District. The emphatic vote, almost three to one, indicates that there is small danger of a vicious and inconsiderate fiscal revolution being imposed upon the Capital City.

Whatever may be thought of the merits of the criticisms against present-day high school education, it is fortunate that the Senate voted to build the new Central High School and the new high school for colored pupils. An appropriation bill hardly presents the proper medium for developing a scientific consideration of modern educational methods.

Sensor Newlands secured the adoption of an amendment which, in years to come, will be recognized as of great service to the District. It is the direction that the fine arts commission and the engineering authorities of the District shall prepare a general plan for park development, indicating what property is needed, estimating its cost, and showing exactly what the perfect park system would represent to the city. This is the practical fashion of going about park development; the substantial results of systematic improvement which will one day be accomplished will more than compensate for any delays in making particular purchases of land for parks.

THIS & THAT

With Sometimes a Little of the Other

From now until March 4 it's 10:30 a. m. and night sessions for the House of Reps., meaning Representatives. They're entitled to it, and yet a systematic method of running things would almost obviate the necessity for it. The item of roll call alone is a tremendous time-stealer; surely one year out of every five or six, from a House standpoint, is consumed in calling the roll. Why not a time clock, or some ingenious variation of it?

WITH APOLOGIES.

'Twixt soft coal trust and hard coal trust

The difference is small:

The former wants the whole shebang;

The latter wants it all.

The Government's efforts to shatter the so-called coal trust have come to an end, and up will go the price of a so-called ton.

Called What?

G. S. K.: Speaking of the "alleged" stuff, freeze to this: I held three of a kind in a poker game and bet 10 cents. An opponent, having two pair, decided to call. And I was so-called.

HERMIE.

And before it's too late we'd like to ring in the New York so-called Evening "Journal."

SUFFRAGE-NO. 5.

By KERR.

If the non-suffrage get up a parade, would it be a pageant?

The time limit on suffrage gags is the date of arrival of the New York-to-Washington marchers. The wheezes to date have been bad—very bad.

Among the floats that we'd like to see in the suffrage parade are those frequently served as desserts on boarding-house tables. We don't insist on their being in the parade; any place except the dinner table will suit us.

VERBAL AVERSIONS.

Throw open the portal;
Let this one come in:
The latest immortal
Is "klu."

There will be so many things—ambulance, boy scouts, extra police, and the rest of it—for the protection of traug crowds that they're likely to get in each other's way. It's a foregone conclusion that they'll be a nuisance so far as the people are concerned—many a good-natured crowd has become unmanageable because some copper tried to boss it. And as for taking orders from boy scouts—the next paragraph, please!

CARTHAGE THE UBIQUITOUS.
(From the "Herald.") (From the "Herald.")
Big Al Williams, "Ripsey" Williams of the Nationals' lams, the big catching staff, catcher, blew into reaching the Cap. town last night late yesterday full of "pep." He afternoon after a says Washington long train ride from in the winter is a his home in Car-bit livelier than thage, Ill.
Carthage, Mo.

The House has voted for additional sleeping rooms at the White House; but we have it on good authority that there will be no changes at the Capitol.

Those "Official" Stands.

G. S. K.—Smatter, anyhow? "Official" according to the dictionary, means "pertaining to an office or PUBLIC TRUST." So why shouldn't the PUBLIC stand TRUST lem official?

NONO.

The Senate committee having approved John D. D. \$100,000,000 foundation, the congregation will now arise and sing, "How Firm a Foundation!"

Moving picture "leader" lamped on local screen:

THE FELDING BROTHERS IN STRAIGHTENED CIRCUMSTANCES.

Ancient stuff, but you can't get away from it. The present Congress is putting the "com" in economy.

RAYED
OFR SAM.
(By the Pittsburgh edition of Mr. William H. Severance.)

Samuel Kingsbacher is one we all know is as good as dead where he goes. Of course he has faults there is not a doubt that that's no subject to how talk about. He's not a spring chicken we all are aware. For it was in the seventies that first he breathed air. His home has long been in Pittsburgh, Pa. And that's just the reason he's so fine, we say. He's a salesman by trade, and a good one at that. For he brings his two uncles a whole lot of his. He works with a will and surely has made a great many friends amongst his trade. In Butler and Greensburg card parties are held. Where our Sam as a rule, takes in the "gold." To-day and Detroit have both furnished letters of wisdom great stories dear Sam often tells. And then in the East he once loved a girl. Perhaps some know her, her first name is Pearl. She was just "the" one. Sam admitted it so but as time flew on we saw her go. Another young lady about whom he once loved. Lived over in Brooklyn, and there she has stayed. And as now we are here and everything seems. At last he has found the ideal of his dream. So accept our best, Oh you bride and groom "Gaudinetti's" the wish of each one in the room.

At 615 Louisiana avenue, we learn, lives D. Notes, though we don't know what.

One more line to keep in type: Mexico Has New President.

Appropos of George Washington's approaching natal day, a word or three of advice:

Bury the hatchet. G. S. K.

IT CAN'T BE DONE! By VIC



Historic Henpecked Husbands

by Madison C. Peters

4.—THE MUCH-MARRIED MILTON.

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JOHN MILTON'S first romance was brought about during a journey into Oxfordshire, when he became acquainted with a family of strong Stuart adherents. Richard Powell, the head of the family, had suffered for the Royalist cause, and on a very small income had to support eleven children. Milton proposed for the hand of Mary, the eldest daughter, a silly girl of seventeen. He was thirty-five and should have known that the cavalier surroundings and puritanical home would be an uncongenial cage for such a wild bird from the Royalist forest.

He brought some of her relatives to his home, but when the customary marriage feasting and excitement were over and the gloom of the Puritan household settled down upon her, with the morose and moody poet her only companion, the place became unbearable.

That Milton was a great man never entered her little head, and it is not to be wondered at that the sprightly maiden pined like a bird in a cage during the four weeks she was under the serious and preoccupied man's roof. She was overjoyed when he allowed her to visit her friends for a while. She did not return for two years. Again and again he wrote or sent friends to bring her back, but she was obstinate. When Milton saw that she was determined to leave him he wrote his fierce pamphlet, "Doctrine and Discipline in Divorce," in which he called for an amendment of the laws in relation to divorce and commented savagely on the prevailing views. Few took Milton's part, as they regarded him wholly to blame in this case.

A Gloomy Husband's Misfortunes.

When the Puritan arms triumphed and the Royalist cause was dead, the Powell family obtained refuge under Milton's roof. His surprise to see his wife come imploring forgiveness on her knees is portrayed in a scene which the poet afterward made Eve enact before Adam. Mary Powell lived seven years after her return and became the mother of four children. She died at twenty-six. Milton soon became blind. With three daughters to look after he was in need of a wife, and in 1656 he married Katherine Woodcock, whom he loved intensely, and whose death in a little more than a year was a severe blow to the poet. He wrote of her loving care, and her memory is kept fresh by her husband's sonnet, beginning, "Methinks I saw my late espoused saint."

His life had now become dramatically sad. His three daughters were unfulfilled, scorned his authority and looked upon him with contempt. The only service they rendered their father was in transcribing from his dictation the manuscript of "Paradise Lost," which was to them amusement rather than labor, for they had many a silly laugh over his sublime conceptions.

Married a Woman He Was Never to See.

The poor motherless girls had grown up in their father's blindness and too great self-absorption, ill-looking after and poorly educated. And not only did they neglect him, but they "did combine together and counsel his maid servant to cheat him in her marketings." They actually made away with his books, and would have sold the rest. It was to remedy this horrible state of things that Milton consented to a third marriage, five years later, as he "wanted a domestic companion and attendant." He married Elizabeth Minshull, a woman whom he had never seen and who was a shrew.

Milton was offered, at the restoration, the continuance of his employment as Latin Secretary, and being pressed by his ambitious wife to accept it, answered: "You, like other women, want to ride in your coach; my wish is to live and die an honest man."

When the Duke of Buckingham called Milton's wife a rose, he said: "I'm no judge of flowers, but it may be so, for I experience the thorns daily."

She not only made him suffer, but she oppressed his children and cheated them at his death.

His Light.



"He's a shining light in your community, isn't he?"

"A shining light? He's a danger signal!"

A Safe Bet.

A DURHAM farmer was traveling to London to consult a lawyer when the fear struck him that he had left certain important papers behind. He made a hurried search of his bag.

"If I did leave those papers," he remarked, "I'm a man who was a shrew."

The search proceeded, and a moment later he said:

"I believe I'll turn out I'm a fool!" Just as he was examining the last bundle of papers, he exclaimed:

"Well, I'll bet I'm a fool!"

High Finance.

In a Southern town a bank was organized by colored men. Sambo was one of the first depositors. He left \$10 one day. Several months later he called at the bank.

"Ah want mah money," he demanded of the colored cashier.

"Nigguh, you ain't got no money in heah," answered the latter.

"Yeh, Ah has," retorted Sambo. "Ah put \$10 in heah six months ago."

"Of course you did," said the cashier, "but de interest done eat dat up long ago!"—Newark Star.

Memories of Players Of Other Days.

JOHN E. OWENS.

By Robert Gran.

THE old playgoer is wont to decry the modern methods of our producers. But our managers of today would indeed be tempting fate if they were to mete out to this public the type of plays over which our daddies and granddaddies raved. But it is also fair to state that such a portrayal as John E. Owens' Solon Shingle could not be revealed to modern playgoers. For perhaps we have not in all the world today so consummate an artist.

One may only conjecture as to what Owens would have achieved with the aid of a Belasco. But his Solon Shingle could gain nothing from progress or modernism.

Owens was born in Liverpool. His stage career began in 1840. He played as many as sixty leading parts in one of the forty years he trod the boards. John E. Owens was indeed a revelation—spontaneous and the perfection of humor, yet with a touch of tenderness that impelled tears where smiles were already half-way on view. This was Owens' greatest gift, a genius for inventing one patent, line with action enough for an entire scene.

To describe Owens' recital of his experiences with "a barl of apple sass" in the character of Solon Shingle would be impossible. Oh, that science and artifice had made possible the perpetuation of this one Owens' portrayal! For this was an artistic effort that had to be seen and heard to be appreciated.

Owens, like nearly all of the successful stars of his day, had his own playhouse (or workshop, as he called it). This was called "Owens' Academy of Music" and was located at Charleston, S. C. Here for many years the popular comedian maintained a stock company, where a dozen heretofore unknown players rose to fame and became proficient in their art.

The theater still stands and is one of

the oldest playhouses in this country. It is still named after its founder.

An idea of Owens' versatility may be formed from the following selections from his vast repertoire. His best parts besides those already named were Dr. Pangloss in "The Hair-at-Law," Grimaldi in "Life of an Actress," Joshua Buttery in "Victims," Dr. Oliphant in "The Poor Gentleman," Horatio in "Forty Winks," John Unit in "Zeld," Rip in "Rip Van Winkle," Graves in "Money," Bob Brierly in "Ticket-of-Leave Man," and Silky in "The Road to Ruin."

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Naval, No. 4, social evening; Hiram, No. 10, P. C.; Lafayette, No. 19, F. C.; William R. Singleton, No. 30, Royal Arch Chapter—Capitol, No. 11, M. Royal and Select Masters—Adrianus Council, No. 2, Eastern Star Chapter—Esther, No. 5, reception to the grand matron and grand patron.

The following I. O. O. F. lodges will meet tonight: Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22; Excelsior, No. 17, business.

Grand Lodge convention, K. of P. election of officers tonight.

The following National Union councils will meet tonight: National Mt. Vernon.

The following K. O. T. M. tents will meet tonight: Georgetown, No. 6; District, No. 6; Metropolitan, No. 12.

The following Red Men's tribes will meet tonight: Logan, No. 8; Sioux, No. 15.

Lecture on "How to Tell Children the Story of a New Life," by Dr. Elmore C. Folkner, before the Federal Women's Equality Association, red parlor, New Edin., 7:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Shall I Succeed—How?" by William A. Knowles Cooper, Y. M. C. A., tonight.

Lecture on "The Life of Margaret Fuller," by Mrs. Clara B. Colby, red parlor, New Edin., tonight.

Dance by Enlisted Men's Social Club, First Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, tonight.

Song and piano recital by Mrs. Grace Aberton and Mrs. G. Shyanne, National Association for the Blind, 112 H street northwest, 8 p. m.

Testimonial dinner by citizens of Washington to President Taft, New Willard, tonight.

Annual banquet of Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Freund's, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

National—"The Case of Becky," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—"The Yellow Jacket," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Painted Woman," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Chase—"Polite vaudeville," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Holt—"Warrens of Virginia," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Academy—"Great Divide," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Cosmos—Vaudeville.

Casino—Vaudeville.

Gaiety—"Midnight Maidens," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lycium—"Yankee Doodle Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Right!

THE schoolmaster wanted to know whether the boys had an understanding of the functions of a British consulate. "Supposing," he began, framing his question on the likeliest way to arouse the interest of his hearers, "supposing some one took you up in an aeroplane, and after a long, exciting flight dropped you down thousands of miles from home in a country quite foreign, what place would you seek out first of all?" An eager hand was instantly uplifted. "Well, Willie, what do you say?" "Please, sir, the hospital,"—Weekly Telegraph.